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ADMIRAL MAHAN GIVES REASONS WHY CONGRESS SHOULD BUILD BATTLESHIPS FOR PROTECTION

NOTED MILITARY AUTHORITY FOUNDS ARGUMENT ON
MONROE DOCTRINE AND AMERICA'S STAND FOR IT

Points to German Policy as Po- tent for Future Ex- pansion

With the two houses of Congress
in controversy over the battleship
building program, the following view
of the military situation by no less
an authority than Rear Admiral Ma-
han is especially timely:

"The late W. T. Stead, a foremost
journalist, who went down in the Ti-
tanic, was a peace enthusiast; he
published a periodical called War
Against War, but coincidentally, as
a peace measure, he advocated laying
down two British battleships for each
German, one and was largely instru-
mental in the sustained increase of
the British Navy. In the United
States the Monroe Doctrine, if of
shorter tradition, is nevertheless a
national policy similarly conducive to
peace and equally established in the
will of the people, but although there
exists a present evident necessity for
a navy, the relation between it and
the Monroe Doctrine is not as clear
to the apprehension of our people as
the relations of the navy to their in-
sular well-being has been to British
citizens since the time of Shap-
peare.

"Yet the Monroe Doctrine has not
a leg to stand on, except the United
States Navy. Eminent moral as the
doctrine is, because it makes for the
peace and independence of all Amer-
ican States, it has not behind it a
shred of sanction from international
law. Its assertions are contrary to
established international practice. It
contravenes particular European in-
terests. It forbids in the American
hemisphere the political transfer of
territory to or between non-American
States, a proceeding which has pre-
valled everywhere else from time im-

memorial and prevails now. And this
exemption of American territory from
transfer not only has no precedent in
law to show, but is without treaty sup-
port from any other nation. Eminent-
ly wise and equitable as I believe
it to be, it rests only upon the will of
the American people. How shall that
will be sustained?

"The Monroe Doctrine, moreover, is
only a part of our self-assumed ex-
ternal responsibilities, and not the
larger part. The doctrine applies dis-
tinctly only to American territory
not in our own possession. In terri-
tories belonging to us, even though
not embraced within our continental
borders—as defined by the two
oceans, the Gulf and the Great Lakes—
we have the full support of interna-
tional law for using every right of
a sovereign State. However extreme
our action, as, for instance, forbid-
ding labor immigration from eastern
Asia, while permitting that from Eu-
rope and even from Western Asia, we
exercise rights which cannot be ques-
tioned on the ground of law. Posi-
tions like Hawaii and the Panama
Canal are not for this reason less ex-
posed militarily, but they are less a
source of friction, because legal
ground for contention concerning our
action therein does not exist, and has
to be found. But in the Monroe Doc-
trine, so far as law is concerned, the
legal ground for resistance is always
present the instant any State decides
to resent our attitude or to reject our
claim.

"This danger is not imaginary, al-
though as yet it may not be immedi-
ately at hand. I follow with some
care the straws blown by interna-
tional impulses, and, while admitting
them to be straws only, I think they
are to be noted. Twice recently, once
from Canada, once from an English
source in China, has come a sugges-
tion that the present feeling of Ger-

many against Great Britain might be
placated by Great Britain repudiating
the Monroe Doctrine. This does not
mean that Great Britain desires, or
should desire, new American territory,
but that she should enter into an
agreement with Germany that she
would not oppose any German project
to obtain American territory, continen-
tal or insular.

"This would be on the same lines
by which Great Britain arranged her
long-standing territorial difficulties
with France, by conceding a free hand
for France in Morocco. Of course, we
Americans do not wish to depend up-
on any other nation for support to our
national policies, yet we may need it,
and probably would not receive it, if
we relax our battleship building. Even
the intermission of a single year will
embarrass the future seriously. Here
is the place to mention that very re-
cently an article has appeared in a
German magazine directly assailing
the doctrine. If attacked as being
without support from international
law, and also contrary to German in-
terests, there is no reply except an
adequate battle fleet.

"I do not for one moment suggest
that the motive for the present Ger-
man naval expansion is interference
in America, in support of a defined
German policy. But I do say that the
simple existence of such a fleet as
Germany is now providing places the
Monroe Doctrine at her mercy, while
the completion of the Panama canal
will cause her a strong temptation to
violate it by acquiring through pur-
chase or otherwise a position or posi-
tions in the Caribbean Sea such as
the two chief naval states, France and
Great Britain, possess and have pos-
sessed since our colonial period."

"This is a most significant expres-
sion from the ablest exponent of in-
ternational or world policies in any
country today, and it should command
attention at home, as it will abroad.
Nevertheless it will not change the
determination of Congress to leave
this country unprotected.

FALLS 20 FEET, CRIES BECAUSE BEANS SPILLED

Falling twenty feet didn't bother
Dorio Chio a bit but she was rather
put out when she discovered that the
big tin dish which she had been two
hours filling with kiawe beans had
upset its contents all around her. So
she promptly began to yell at the top
of her voice.

Principal J. C. Davis of the Summer
school which is holding its sessions
in the Normal school building, had
witnessed Dorio's fall from the Kiawe
three and when her howls of anguish
began to split the air, he sent in a
hurry call for the police ambulance.
When the police arrived a few mo-
ments later, the child was still in
tears and Policemen Nawahi began to
look for broken bones. "Lemme
alone," she screamed, "I am mad. It
took me two hours to pick those nasty
things and look at 'em now." And the
policemen picked up the beans. Dorio
was unhurt.

STANFORD GETS HIS FIRST VIEW OF PEARL HARBOR

That Pearl Harbor, and all that goes
to make it the most important naval
work of the United States today, is
too big a proposition for anyone to un-
derstand without personal investiga-
tion, was the summing up of Rear Ad-
miral Homer Stanford, chief of the
Bureau of Yards and Docks, after he
had inspected Uncle Sam's new naval
work yesterday.

Approaching the harbor from the
ocean side on the navy tug Navajo,
the bureau chief saw the splendid sheet
of water, extensive enough to provide
anchorage for most of the navy of the
United States gradually open out, and
had a fine opportunity to sum up the
strategic possibilities of the harbor and
to note to best advantage the arrange-
ment of the naval station itself. After
a day spent in inspecting and making
a thorough investigation of the work
already accomplished, and that which
is blocked out, Admiral Stanford gave
it as his opinion that no one could get
an adequate "paper understanding" of
Pearl Harbor, and that he was more
than glad he had made the long trip
from Washington to see first hand
what was being accomplished in the
mid-Pacific.

Placed With Entrance.
Admiral Stanford turned his atten-
tion first to the entrance channel, and
was greatly pleased with what he saw.
By maps and drawings he was famil-
iar with every bend and every sound-
ing of it, but he had reserved final
judgment until he saw conditions as
they actually exist, and what he saw
was above criticism. By an odd chance
Admiral Stanford, before he was ap-
pointed to his present position as chief
of bureau, had something to do with
laying out the original lines of the
channel, and he found yesterday that
the harbor entrance agreed almost ex-
actly with his mental picture of it.

Rear Admiral Cowles, commandant
of the Honolulu naval station and the
ranking naval officer in the Islands,
himself took charge of the inspection
party yesterday. Others who made the
trip on the tug were Major Neville,
commanding the marine battalion;
Civil Engineer Gayler, public works of-
ficer; Civil Engineer Kirby Smith, Wal-
ter F. Dillingham, manager of the Ha-
wailan Dredging Co., which cleared the
channel, and President Hindes of the
San Francisco Bridge Co., drydock
contractors.

View Concrete Pouring.
The party went over every portion
of the new station, and inspected from
both land and water. The most in-
teresting event of the day was the re-
sumption of concrete pouring in sec-
tion 2 of the drydock.

A man never knows how fleet foot-
ed he really is until he has occasion
to make a getaway from a leap year
girl.

A piece of colored glass looks beau-
tiful in a church window, but it
doesn't show up well in a ring.

NEW AND OLD LIVING PLACES

"Woodlawn is selling well," said C.
S. Desky this morning. "I have done
the best business the last three weeks
done for the same time in months
past.

"Real estate in the old residence
sections of Honolulu is depressed,
compared with that in the suburbs. In
fact values in the older part have
gone down from what they were ten
years ago. There is little demand for
residence property there, while many
owners would sell if they could get
anything like the price they want.
Property in those sections, however,
is seldom advertised, for sale.

"One of the principal reasons for
the depression in these localities is
the entrance of undesirable associa-
tions. People do not care to live next
door to small shops, laundries, cheap
lodging houses and so forth.

"Of course there is another reason
in the desire of people to live out in
the suburbs at higher elevations than
the older portions of the city, with
the opportunities for doing so created
by the electric cars and the opening
up of new streets, together with the
advent of automobiles.

"Those owning pleasant residences
in the older sections who do not wish
to give them up protect themselves
against undesirable neighbors when
practicable by purchasing adjoining
properties, and to this fact is due the
preservation of values to some extent
in those sections.

"The building restrictions placed on
sales of property in some of the new
suburban tracts are a very good thing.
They will protect the neighborhoods
for long terms of years, if not perpetu-
ally, from eyesores of architecture as
well as from other unpleasant associa-
tions."

JAPANESE CARPENTER IS INJURED BY FALL

While working on a scaffolding at
Charles Hall's residence now in the
course of construction, Kinoshita, a
Japanese carpenter, fell fifteen feet to
the ground, bruising both his shoul-
ders and hips. He was taken to the
Queen's Hospital.

ELIOT URGES EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY TO END SOCIAL EVIL

Inauguration of a policy of educa-
tion and doing away with the present
policy of silence are the solutions to
the social evil problem which Dr.
Charles Eliot presented last night in
his address on the Social Evil deliv-
ered before a committee of the Social
Survey at Palama Settlement house.

According to Dr. Eliot, the present
suppressive policy which has been in
vogue in the families, schools, and
churches prevents light from being
cast upon many vital subjects, and as
a result much evil ensues.

As an antidote to the ignorance of
these problems, the Harvard president
urged that every means be taken to
inaugurate a policy of education; that
these subjects would be carefully gone
into and the truth about them known;
that they should be taught by parents
to the children, by teachers to the
scholars, preached from the pulpits by
the clergy, and given publicity in the
newspapers.

Another essential thing which must
be done to solve the social problem,
according to Dr. Eliot, is that a single
moral standard must be adopted and
severe legislation be brought to bear
against the male offender as well as
the female. When this is done, the big
part of the problem will be solved, he
said.

Dr. Eliot spoke for twenty minutes,
and his discourse which took the form
of an informal talk was frequently in-
terrupted by questions and queries
covering particular phases of the
question. Dr. Eliot explained the sit-
uation in New England and the East-
ern part of the United States and gave
his views as to the question of
segregating and legalizing vice.

In discussing this phase of the ques-
tion, the college president quoted sta-
tistics from various medical authori-
ties showing where segregation had
not assisted in decreasing disease but
had tended to increase its ravages.

His address was a clear-cut analysis
of facts with no attempt at the sen-
sational or dramatic and was thoroughly
enjoyed by those present.

Among those present were J. A.
Rath, J. R. Galt, Dr. Wilcox, E-Gov-
ernor Carter, Spencer Bowen, Mrs. J.
A. Rath, Mrs. G. P. Castle, Mrs. Jew-
ett, and Miss Iaukea.

NO GRAFTING (Continued from Page 1)

that the board could purchase a ma-
chine provided they specified a par-
ticular kind of article.

The roller that Murray would have
the city government purchase was a
10-ton machine, which Dwight claim-
ed was entirely too light. Despite the
favorable comment from Engineer
Whitehouse and City Road Overseer
Caldwell favoring the purchase of the
Lynch roller, the majority member-
ship on the board took council and
voted against the instant adoption of
the roller as offered by the Lynch
company, inasmuch as it was a much
higher-priced piece of roadmaking
machinery than the one submitted by
the iron works.

McClellan also told the board mem-
bers before the final vote was taken
that the methods attempted in the
purchase of this roller had caused a
lot of unfavorable comment, which
caused Murray to challenge his state-
ments.

CUBA ONCE PART OF AMERICAN MAINLAND

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 10.—Dr.
Carlos de la Torre y Huerta, former
mayor of Havana, who received the
degree of doctor of science at Harvard
last month, for discoveries tending to
prove that Cuba was at one time part
of the American mainland, received to-
day two large cases of fossils and
shells which he recently gathered in
Cuban and adjacent waters, and on
which he based his theories. The fos-
sils and shells will be shipped to Har-
vard university, to which Dr. Huerta
has given them, and he himself will
spend the remainder of the summer at
Cambridge arranging the collection.

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ALL FOREIGN-BORN CHILDREN ADMITTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—All
bars restricting the admission to the
United States of minor foreign-born
children of naturalized citizens, whe-
ther imbeciles, idiots or other forbid-
den classes, were swept away today
by a far-reaching interpretation of the
immigration and naturalization laws
by Secretary Nagel.

The Secretary authorized the entry
into this country from Russia of little
11½-year-old Riwke Polayes, who has
been held at Ellis Island, N. Y., for
several weeks, threatened with depor-

tation on the certificate of surgeons
that she is an imbecile. Granting that
she is an imbecile, the secretary held
that the immigration laws were not
applicable to her because her father,
Jacob Polayes, of New Haven, is nat-
uralized.

Nagel interpreted the law to mean
that the naturalization of a man con-
ferred American citizenship on all his
minor children as soon as they re-
linquished their residence abroad.

This decision completely overturns
the previous policy of the govern-
ment.

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